

MORE GREAT  
**Doubts and Difficulties**  
 To be Resolved by the Good People of  
**ENGLAND.**

I. **W**HO are most Loyal to the King? They who alledge, that whatever Mismanagements happen, no Blame is to be imputed to the King, but to his Ministers; or they who impudently affirm, that all the Blame is to be imputed to the King, and none at all to the Ministers?

II. Who are the best Friends to the People? They who are frugal and saving of their Money, or they who cry out, Give, Give, and apply the Money to their own private Uses?

III. Whether His Majesty did not at the Times, and in the Words following, declare, his intire Approbation of the Proceedings of the House of Commons?

Feb. 18th.

Gentlemen, I thank you for this Address, and your ready Concurrence to those Great Ends therein mentioned, which I take to be extremely Important to the Honour and Safety of England, &c.

Feb. 20th.

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the Advice you have given me, and your Unanimous Resolution to support and assist me in making good the Treaty mentioned in your Address; and I will immediately order my Ministers abroad to enter into Negotiations in Concert with the States General, and other Potentates, for the attaining of those great Ends which you desire.

Nothing can more effectually conduce to our Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour which you have shewed on this Occasion, and I shall always endeavour on my part, to preserve and increase this mutual Trust and Confidence amongst us.

April 17th.

Mr. Secretary Hedges brought a Message, That according to the Advice of the House of Commons, His Majesty has given Orders to his Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, to carry on the Negotiations in Concert with the States General, and to take such Measures therein as may most conduce to their Security.

His Majesty thanks you for the Assurance you have given, that this House will effectually enable him to support the Treaty in 1677, and will pursue the same as you advise.

He does not doubt but the Readiness you have shewn upon this Occasion, will very much contribute to the obtaining such a Security as is desired.

April 24th.

I am willing to take all Occasions of thanking you very heartily for the Assurances you have frequently given me, and now repeat, of standing by and supporting me against all our Enemies, both at home and abroad, &c.

May 12th.

Gentlemen, I return you my hearty Thanks for the ready Assurances you give me, of providing immediate Succours for the States General, and for the Zeal you express for the Common Cause. I know nothing that can be more effectual for its Support both at home and abroad, than the Unanimous Concurrence which you have shewed upon this Occasion, and it will be a particular Satisfaction to me in my time, to revive the Glory which the English Nation has formerly had, of maintaining the Liberty and Balance of Europe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

June 12th.

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Care you have taken to establish the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; and I will not lose this Occasion of acquainting you, that I am likewise extremely sensible of your repeated Assurances of supporting me in such Alliances as shall be most proper for the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and for the Security of England and Holland. Your ready Concurrence with my Desires as to the Succours for the States General, is also a great Satisfaction to me, as well as a great Advantage to the Common Cause, &c.

June 14th.

I thank you very heartily for the Unanimous Assurances you have given me, of your Readiness to assist me, in supporting such Alliances as I shall make in Conjunction with the Emperor and the States General. It will be a great Encouragement to them, to find the Sense of this Kingdom so fully express'd on this Occasion, and will likewise contribute most effectually to the obtaining those great Ends you have now mentioned, on which the Happiness of Europe do so much depend.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

June 24th.

The Session being now come to a Conclusion, I must now return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal you have express'd for the Publick Service, and your ready Compliance with those things which I have recommended to you at the opening of this Parliament. And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular; both for your Dispatch of those necessary Supplies which you have granted for the Publick Occasions; and for the Encouragement you have given me to enter into Alliances for the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and the Support of the Confederacy, in which as it shall be my Care not to put the Nation to any extraordinary Expence, so I make no doubt, that whatsoever shall be done during your Reigns for the Advantage of the Common Cause in this Matter, will have your Approbation at our next Meeting again in the Winter.

IV. Whether after all these Solemn Speeches on several Occasions, and some even from the Throne it self, any Person but an Equivocating Jesuit, or a Notorious Criminal, can have the Confidence to affirm, That the King is not entirely pleas'd with the Proceedings of this House of Commons?

V. Whether then they that have asserted such a Notorious Falshy, that the House of Commons have disoblig'd the King, or encroached on the Prerogative, or neglected to take Care of the Publick Safety, ought to be believed in any thing? And whether they ought not to have their Ears nailed to the Pillory, and be made an Example to all Posterity?

VI. Whether some Men are not blinded with Guilt, blow'd up by Faction, and insatuated with Evil Counsel, from their Followers and Flatterers, to fancy that His Majesty will ever be persuaded to contradict all these Solemn Speeches, and to dissolve the Parliament in Favour of a Branded Party of Criminals, and Curmorsants of the Publick Treasure?

VII. Whether a Dissolution of this Parliament, will not be (in effect) a Dissolution of all the Alliances made with the Emperor and other Foreign Princes, upon the Foundation of their Unanimous Resolutions? Or (at least) whether the King and the Allies will not thereby exchange a Certainty for an Uncertainty? Which is absurd to imagine.

VIII. Whether his Excellency the E. of R. — or some others that succeeded him, were the best Managers in the Treasury, or the best Ministers in Council? Whether One Million in his Lordship's time, did not go as far as Ten Millions since? And whether any of his Successors ever followed his rare Example, to surrender his Office, rather than surrender his Conscience, and be accessory to Proceedings, that tended to the Ruine of his Native Country?

IX. Whether there be not a manifest Difference between collecting Ship-money in Opposition to a Parliament, and collecting the Customs of Tonnage and Poundage, upon the Death of a King in Aid of a Parliament, and subject to their Disposal as soon as they could be Conven'd together? And whether this was against any Statute whatsoever, and was not the Reason, that the Respective Parliaments condemned the Ship-money, and ratified the Customs?

X. Whether the same Reason, that for the Publick Good, allows the blowing up of another Man's House, in case of a Fire, that allows an Executor of Tenant for Life, to trespass upon another Man's Estate, till he can conveniently cut and carry his Corn; may not, for the Publick Good, and for the preservation of the Ballance of Trade, allow to a King the Continuance of the Collection of an ancient Revenue of the Crown, upon the Death of his Predecessor, till a Parliament can be called together, rather than by the neglect and diminution of that Revenue, oblige the Parliament to raise other Taxes on the People to support the Crown; and whether a convenient Time for calling a Parliament be not as well understood, as a convenient Time for a Widow, or an Executor, to remove their Goods, after the Death of Tenant for Life?

XI. Whether the Customs of Tonnage and Poundage be not an ancient Revenue of the Crown, granted by Parliament to every King successively, and be not necessary to support the Expences thereof, for the Honour and Safety of the King and Kingdom?

XII. Whether it be not necessary that every Government in the World should have a Power always in being, that is able to support it self, and answer the Necessities thereof (pro tempore) till a farther Power can be Conven'd?

XIII. Whether it be not a Maxim in Law and Reason, *Altius Dei nulli facit Injuriam*, and that no Man ought to suffer merely by the Will of God?

XIV. Whether then upon the Death of a Prince, (which is the meer Will of God) thousands of Merchants that paid Custom, in the Life of the Predecessor, and their Families, ought to be ruined and undone? And whether the Nation by an excessive Exportation and Importation, Custom-free, ought to lose the benefit of that Branch of the Revenue for some Years, only for want of a Power in being to preserve the same, till a Parliament can be called together?

XV. Whether the Practice of former Ages has not concurr'd with the Reason of this Case?

XVI. Whether then a Case confirmed by Reason, by the Parliament, and by the Practice of former Ages, for the Advantage of the King, for the Advantage of the People, and for the Advantage of all fair Merchants in Trade, and without the least Injustice to any, ought to be esteemed Illegal, or the least Reproach to that Noble Lord?

XVII. Whether several other scandalous Reflections on that Noble Lord be not as true, as that Sir Humphrey Mackworth is a Man of no Fortune; who has an annual Income of Four thousand Pounds a Year, and upwards, and several Thousand Pounds in his Pocket: And if his Mines and Coal-works succeed, as they have begun, may perhaps be one of the richest Commoners in England. And yet I never heard that this worthy Gentleman was ever in any Office, or Publick Employment whatsoever?

XVIII. Whether Sir Humphrey Mackworth, in his Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England, hath not demonstrated to all Capacities, The Happiness of the English Government, and the Reasons which obliged the Commons to insist on those Great Points in Debate between the two Houses, as absolutely necessary to preserve the Rights and Liberties of the People, against the Arbitrary Power of an Evil Ministry, and Great Men? And whether that Book be not the sole Cause of all the Malice against that worthy Gentleman?

XIX. Whether the Vindicator of the Rights of the Lords deserves any other Answer, than to desire him to look back into the Vindication of the Commons, and read the same once more, either with more Integrity, or greater Judgment?

XX. Whether it be not a very unfortunate thing to a certain Party, that the Vindication of the Rights of the Commons, should happen to be writ by a Gentleman of so clear a Reputation, that all the Enemies of the House of Commons are not able to find out one real Fault in the whole Course of his Life; and when they are forced to look back almost to his Infancy, to find out the pretence of an Error, or Mistake in Judgment, in carrying an Address to the King, which a numerous Company of Barristers and Students of the Middle-Temple, had thought fit to present?

XXI. Whether the Mine-Adventure be not for the Honour and Interest of this Nation, and a convincing Proof of the Truth and Honesty of the said Sir Humphrey Mackworth, when the same has stood the Test of Envy and Malice for these three Years; and stands attested with the Evidence of the whole County of Cardigan, where the Mines lie; and where he was unanimously chosen to represent them in Parliament; and whether the Gentlemen of that County are not very well pleas'd, to find that they have chosen a Person of his Integrity, to serve the Publick?

XXII. Whether Sir Humphrey Mackworth's Proceedings in the last Sessions, especially in the Cases of the Bankers and Irish Petitioners, have not sufficiently demonstrated to all Parties, his Resolutions to act with a free and unbiass'd Judgment?

XXIII. Whether Sir Bartholomew Shower were not the chief Contriver, together with Sir John Leveson Gower, of the famous Bill of Privilege; and whether he does not deserve the Thanks of the Nation for the same?

XXIV. Whether there is not a Set and Formal Combination among some Great Men, to spend a good part of what they have got from the People, to defame the Parliament, and all the true Patriots of their Country, rather than submit to another Bill of Accompts, and fall into the Hands of these two Gentlemen, and the rest of the Commissioners of Accompts, who they know will not be corrupted either by English or French Bribes, to conceal their Exorbitant Grants and Pensions to one another, and other extravagant Proceedings, and Distributions of the Publick Treasure, to the general Prejudice of the King and Kingdom?

XXV. Whether His Majesty's Approbation of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, be not a tacit Commendation of the Speaker, and of all those worthy Members that were the chief Promoters thereof?

XXVI. Whether then it will not be very much for the Honour of the English Nation, that Jack Straw, Wat Tyler, and a Brick-maker's Grand-son, shall be able at any time to contradict the King, and set this Nation together by the Ears?

### ADVERTISEMENT.

A Justification of the Proceedings of the Honourable the House of Commons, in the last Sessions of Parliament. Sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall. 1701.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1701.